REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,256.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		May 1872.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Colombo 27
,, Cowrie	20	,, Galle do. 28
,, Mangalore*	21	,, Negapatam 31
,, Cannanore*	22	,, Pondicherry ....June 1
,, Tellicherry*	23	,, Cocanada 5
,, Calicut*	23	,, Masagapatam 6
,, Beypore*	24	,, Bimlipatam 6
,, Cochin*	24	,, Gopaulpore 7
,, Alleppy*	25	,, False Point 8
,, Tuticorin	26	Arrive CALCUTTA 10

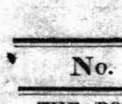
During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers however will call at these ports—if weather permitting, but passengers for the Netlgherries may be landed at Naraikal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

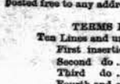
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

May 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH 12
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao 14
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire 14
,, Muscat	31	,, Linga 17
,, Bunder Abbas	June 2	,, Bunder Abbas 18
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat 20
,, Bushire	6	,, Guadur 22
,, Fao	8	Leave Kurrachee 24
Arrive BUSSORAH	9	Arrive BOMBAY 28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



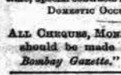
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Davis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1872 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,800 Tons Register, 2,600 Horse Power Effective built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 510
Second Class	,, 300

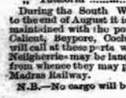
Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

WALAMO .....About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	22	15	7	
,, Suez	32	20	8	
,, Port Said	36	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9–10	Including Wines.
,, Messina	50	34	14	
,, Naples	50	34	14	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship BHISTISH STATESMAN, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to send BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective CARGOES, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
Bombay, 4th May 1872.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GLANRHOS, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

Ed. BAUDRY & Co.,
Agents for Ship Glanrhos.
2nd May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARS, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concern.

Captain Honan will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Honan, Ship Mars.
Bombay, 4th May 1872.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable mode of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 13th May, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainw re, &c.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Household Furniture, &c., of two gentlemen consisting of glass ware, plateware, dinner service, and handsome carved blackwood furniture, viz., dining-room, drawing-room, pier, dressing, office and washing tables, chiffonnes, sideboards, almyras, teapoys, wardrobe, tatatand, drawing-room, American and easy chairs, conversation and reclining couches, blackwood and iron bedstead with mattresses, coupling, double and single screens, punkhas, wash-hand stand with marble top, a mahogany toilet table (Duchess) towel horse, sagand reading and argand lamps, double-branch candlesticks, clock, vases, bathing tub, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th May 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th May, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, from 6¼ to 8¼ lbs.
3 do. Grey Jaconets, 3 lbs.
20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.

At 1 P.M.

A second-hand self-driving light French-built Phaeton, in excellent repair.
A handsome Grey Arab Horse.
A handsome young Arab Horse, sound, quiet to ride and drive.
A thorough-bred Bay Australian Mare, with black points, quiet to ride or drive, has carried a Lady, would make a first-rate Short Stage Chaser.
A Chestnut Arab, aged, goes in single or double Harness, quiet, and carries a Lady.
(The Property of an Officer proceeding to England.)
A handsome Arab Charger, very quiet and stands fire perfectly.

Sale of very good Milch Cows, Sheep, &c., the property of the late Governor of this Presidency, His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

A good number of very good Milch Cows, Sheep, &c., as follows:—24 Rams, 16 Ewes, 8 Lambs, 11 Cows, 6 Calves, 2 Buffaloes, and 1 Calf.

(The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.)
A handsome Grey Australian Mare.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Laing and Co.'s premises, Curseljee Sookhjee Street, Byculla, a Lot of Machinery, &c., the same comprises Curray for carrying Boiler Truck, a set of lifting Block and Chain, Excellent Rolls, Garden Pumps, Iron Pulleys, Gauze Corks, Glass Tubes, Hydraulic Presses, Crab Winch, 5 tons self-acting Size Bend, Stamping Machine, Saw Spindles, Furnace Bars, Meat Mincing Machines, Gauzing Rollers, Stamping Cutting Machines, single chamber Brick-making ditto, Stop Valves from 4 to 6 inches, Hanging Brackets, Fugging Mill complete, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th May 1872.

CAUTION,

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and he late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post-free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £225
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £293
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £363
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £326 to £306
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £860
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, diseases of digestions, diamœrrhœa, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, whooping-cough, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severest, most inveterate, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that those cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents:

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
MAY 20.

THE Fine New S.S. WALAMO, Captain Owen, will be despatched as above. She carries a Surgeon and a Steward.

Fares.

TO LIVERPOOL (excluding Liquors)	Rs. 500,	1st Class.
Do.	,, 300,	2nd ,,
TO SUEZ	,, 300,	1st ,,

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Bombay.

S.S. BELLONA.

PASSENGERS proceeding by the S.S. BELLONA to LIVERPOOL are requested to EMBARK by 5 P.M. THIS DAY.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.
Bombay, 11th May 1872.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 11TH MAY,
KHOORSHED,
WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD,
To be followed by a Charming Exhibition of
FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 11TH MAY.
GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.
To be followed by a
A VERY LAUGHABLE LOCAL FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

COTTON GINS.
COMPETITIVE TRIALS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Gentlemen of the Mercantile Community, and the Public generally, that as the GIN TRIALS now going on at Broach, the DHARWAR MERIKAN VARIETY of KUPPAS will be TRIED on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

ARTHUR THOMAS MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.
Bombay, 10th May 1872.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—At the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that the said MEETING should STAND ADJOURNED, and it now stands adjourned, until WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the transaction of the business mentioned in the original Advertisement concerning the said Meeting, dated the 2nd day of March last, and left undisposed of at this Meeting.

H. MAXWELL,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
Bombay, 10th May 1872.

AUCTION OF TOLL FARMS, KHANDEISH.—The RIGHT to COLLECT TOLLS on the different Roads of the Khandeish Collectorate WILL be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on or shortly after the CONCLUSION of the SALE of the ABKAREE FARMS, advertised to commence on 3rd June 1872, at the Mamledar's Cutchery at Chalisgaon, on the North East Line of G. I. P. Railway.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the sum bid must be paid at the time of sale, which will be returned in the event of the sale not being confirmed by the Collector.

Security for due observance of the Conditions of Sale must be given.

No previous defaulters need attend the sale.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector of Khandeish.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of DRAINS, &c., in the GRANT ROAD.

Full particulars, &c., will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received after 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Asst. Inst. C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, Ex. Engineer's Office, 10th May 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Revised Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 10th May 1872.

NOTICE.—The Acting Municipal Commissioner hereby gives NOTICE, in accordance with Section CCLXII. of Act (Local) No. 3 of 1865, of his intention to apply for the sanction of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to the following Bye-Law.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The following Bye-Law is published in conformity with Act IV. of 1869, sec. 9:—"No duplicate Town Duty bills will be issued to persons losing the originals, except in cases where the goods have not yet been exported and where a duplicate bill has been applied for prev ous to export. If the officer at the head of the Town Duties Collector Department is satisfied after due investigation into the matter that the application's statement is correct, a duplicate bill may be issued by such officer on payment by the applicant of a fee of Rs. 3 for such duplicate bill."

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

FOR SALE.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned for Sale to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co. the following GUNS and RIFLES, manufactured by him, suitable for Indian sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate, with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—

1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Rifle, C. F. Patent Strikers, No. 9,780, 16 Bore	Rs. 412
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Rifle for Snider ammunition, No. 9,436 (.577) 26 Inches	300
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading, No. 10,484 with ammunition, No. 9,436 (.577) 26 Inches	250
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 10,198, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 28	355
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 11,791, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30	355
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 11,843, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 Bore	310
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 11,829, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30	310
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 10,520, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30	220
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 10,521, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30	220
Sporting Single Henry-Martini Rifles	165
Sporting Snipers with creasers, powder measure and slings	95
,, ,, Pistol Hand Stock with apparatus	100
,, ,, Scroll Grip	80

Modern Breech-Loaders, Sporting and Military, by Greener, Rs. 4-3; free by Post, Rs. 5.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

COGNAC AND CLARET—Blanchy and Cavenn.'s—sold by the Undersigned in Bombay.
RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

Choice
MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,
Cream or Violet Laid,
With four depths of border.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 8	5 0
"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), do. do.	4 0	4 8
QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches)	3 8	4 0

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery
Of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; preserve Waters prepared to them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE	Rs. 12
,, 2, six ,, ,,	15
,, 3, ten ,, ,,	24

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.
Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & CO.'S
SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER,
For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE	Rs. 0 14
Quart ,, ,,	1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,
In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,
Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.
ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. Muir White's
GREAT HISTORICAL
PAINTING
OF THE
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AS A
G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
Admission.....ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, for the year commencing 26th July 1872, in certain towns and villages of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be SOLD by AUCTION on the 3rd June 1872 and following days by the Assistant Collector, at the Chalisgaon Mamledar's Cutchery, which is close to the Railway Station at Chalisgaon. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. A. G. DUFF,
Collector of Khandeish.
Camp Nawapoor, 1st May 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED on MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BUDDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorized Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to	
BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	11 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.
Other Ports will shortly be announced.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of Sir Archibald Bogle, Knight, late of No. 90, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, a Major-General of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who died on or about the 12th day of June, 1870, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to Edward Macdougall Facon, Esq., of Bombay, Merchant. Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Sir Archibald Bogle are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, be ore the 7th June 1872 next, and that the Administrator will, after that date, proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Sir Archibald Bogle, Knight, without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 7th day of May 1872.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,
which has left Boston on the 30th March last, and
Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,
via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.
600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet
LUMBER,
best quality, one, two and three inches thick.
142 Boxes Best Fresh
TOBACCO,
Leopold, Morgan and Powhatten Brands.
200 Cases Best Refined
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
Bombay, 6th May 1872.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Routes in Sind.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 ml.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 a¼
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 72	Colaba Land Co	1,385
5,000	250	125	Nil.	Fores Land & Pier Co. Ld.	126
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	16 7 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,100xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,015
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,325
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...	100	Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,300
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	9,350
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,070
350	1,000	all	200 ps	Francis Press Co	800
300	6,000	2,000	225 ps	Gazette Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,250	140 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,125
200	400	250	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	270
110	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Times of India Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	*2,300
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,300
100	2,500	all	100	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	845
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,050
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,075
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,400
600	2,500	2,400	210p.s.	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,315
80,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	45
60,000	200	21	p.s.	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company	
1,000	50	all	4 ps.	Mechanics Bldg's Co	24
2,000	500	all	10 ps.	Preacher & Co	425
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-8
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	105½
Gold Leaf	16-10-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-13-9
Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½
Four per cent	101½
Four & half per cents. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	169½
10 years' do.	105
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 4th May 1872.
Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,09,185 11 8
Merchandize	3,96,620 3 5
Electric Telegraph	883 9 6
Earth Trains	507 8 0
Total Rs.	4,98,597 2 7
Corresponding week last year open 1,274 miles ... Total Rs	4,83,833 6 3
Increase Rs.	14,763 12 4

CALCUTTA.—6TH MAY.

Government Securities :—

4 per cents. sold at Rs. 101-12 and 101-14, and small sums at Rs. 102-0 to 102-2. Towards the afternoon there were buyers at the lower quotations.

4½ per cents. of 1872 : it was rumoured that some heavy purchases were made, but particulars did not transpire.

In shares, the following sales and purchases were reported :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,545, 1,550, to 1,560, and one transaction at Rs. 1,565.

National Bank shares, many lots, at Rs. 104 and 105.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH MAY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Cut bolls	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	St. George (s)	Harwood	Calcutta, April 23.
	Waterloo	Holland	Calcutta, March 22.
	Tanjore (s)	Johnson (s)	Hongkong, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Shah Jehan	Gillan	Calcutta.
	Antifer	Bahier	Bordeaux.
	Whitburn (s)	Cassap	Liverpool.
	Peterburg (s)	Blaike	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Arcadia (s)	Inchiostri	Trieste, Genoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Barque Victoria Bridge, Spence, to Calcutta via Madras.
Ship Ocean Beauty, Pears, to Galle.
Ship Limerick Lass, Yeaton, to Alleppy.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Ship Royal Saxon, to Calcutta.
Steamer Burmah, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

May	DEPARTURE.	
6	Asia (s)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 10th May, 6-10 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 10th May, 11-30 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

TRINCOMALEE, 10th May. 11-30 A.M.—H. M. S. Orontes from Negapatam arrived 8th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme (s), 32 cases sherry wine, Jamsetjee Cooverjee Sons.
Andromeda, 6 casks white paint, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 26 cases matches, J. M. Luteff ; 15 packages hardware, E. Tyebally ; 37 cases candles, and 3 cases varnish Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co. ; 241 boxes brandy, F. H. Sungrana ; 36 packages hardware, 3 packages iron rivets, and 54 packages nails, T. Adamjee ; 8 casks zinc sheets, A. H. A. Rahim.
Oriflamme, 150 drams linseed oil, H. Allybhoy ; 2,886 bundles iron bars, and 390 bundles iron nails, T. Essoofally.
Othello (s), 24 cases corks, and cases lamps, H. Rogers ; 4 cases satterne, Thomas W. Sanders.
Urbino (s), 76 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Consul, 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.
British Flag, 319 cases sherry, 60 cases claret, and 10 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; 18 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Jumna, 26 cases sherry, and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Roodee, 30 cases claret, Payne & Co
Mars, 500 boxes candles, H. B. Jeejeebhoy.
Andromeda, 20 cases iron sheets, H. 50 barrels roll sulphur, A. H. A. Currim.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Glaneuse, 50 cases claret, W. Watson & Co. ; 8 cases butter, E. Tyebally.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ashgrove, 50 bales cotton, Nursey Jeewraj.
Sydney Dacres, 140 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co. ; 80, bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.
Belgian (s), 122 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee ; 48 bales cotton Dewjee Bhojraz ; 50 bales cotton, Heemutram Hurdewdass ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. ; 89 bales cotton, Chapsey Versey ; 92 bales cotton, Narran Bhimjee ; 12 bales skins, Momed Futta ; 49 bales cotton, K. Pittamber.
Dorxford, 180 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Bellona (s), 55 bales cotton, Purshotum Valjee ; 2 bales cotton, Chinaram Jeeraj ; 50 bales wool, Purshotum Carsondass ; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella ; 60 bales hemp, Canjee Megjee ; 61 bales wool, Soondersdass Mooljee ; 92 bales wool Khimjee Ramjee ; 187 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, L. Nursey ; 400 bundles galls, T. Khatsee.
Andromeda, 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.
Walamo (s), 103 bags saltpetre, Purshotum Jetta ; 415 bundles saltpetre, L. Serajee.
Othello (s), 326 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nachimoff, s, 17 bales hides, and 12 cases gum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 33 bales coir yarn, Soondersdas Mooljee ; 15 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co. ; 10 bales hides, L. Khakey.
Columbian, s, 3 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Versey ; 30 cases cardamums, Ruttonjee Jowraj ; 213 pieces E. teeth, H. S. H; Abdools ; 50 cases olibanum, and 10 bales hides, D. G. Hussan.
Othello, s, 200 boxes Japan copper, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nachimoff, s, 100 bales cotton, Nanabhoy Verjeevandass ; 70 robbins kopras, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff, s, 32 packages colinger, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nachimoff, s, 53 bales cotton, Goolam Husson Fazul and Co. 100 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nachimoff s, 50 bales jute and 12 bales hemp, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 200 bundles myrabollams, B. Caledass ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian, s, 20 packages pepper, Oomerbhoy Chandbhoy.
Nachimoff, s, 6 packages sandalwood, H. A. Esmail and Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,500	pieces	Grey Madapollams	32 inch	24 yds.	3 lbs. 2 3 3
1,200	,,	,,	32	,, 24 ,,	3 lbs. 2 3 0
1,8 0	,,	,,	32	,, 24 ,,	2½ lbs. 2 1 0
1,000	,,	,, T. Cloths (B.E.)	29	,, 24 ,,	4 lbs. 2 8 0
300	,,	,, (fine)	32	,, 24 ,,	7 lbs. 4 14 0
1,000	,,	,, Shirtings	40	,, 39 ,,	8½ lbs. 5 10 0
500	,,	,,	45	,, 39 ,,	8 lbs. 5 11 0
250	,,	,,	50	,, 39 ,,	10 lbs. 7 4 0
120	,,	W. G. Prints	33	,, 24 ,,	4 10 0
180	,,	,,	53	,, 24 ,,	4 14 0
120	,,	,,	33	,, 24 ,,	5 4 6

COTTON.

100	candies	New Kurkice, ready	Rs. 281
25	,,	,, Nemad, ready	,, 236-42
25	,,	,, Khandesh, without sel.	,, 230
50	,,	,, Do. ,,	,, 250
25	,,	,, Bhownuggur, ,,	,, 265
25	,,	,, Veravul, ,,	,, 275
50	,,	,, M. G. Broach, ,,	,, 270
25	,,	,, Khandesh, ,,	,, 252
50	,,	,, Dho'lera, ready	,, 265
50	,,	,, Do. ,,	,, 262
25	,,	,, Do. ,,	,, 261
50	,,	,, Do. ,,	,, 262
50	,,	,, Do. ,,	,, 265

YARNS.

40 bales Water Twist, No. 20 ... ... As. 10½ per lb.

METALS.

1,003 cwts. Copper Brazers ... ... As. 55 per cwt.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—10TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 10th May, 2-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 9th May, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 24	0 17
,, Galle	6 27	1 26
,, Kurrachee	0 45	0 6
,, Madras	1 0	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line interrupted beyond Fao. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

KURRACHEE, 10th May, 2-15 P.M.—Russian route interrupted beyond Tabreez.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 10th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 87.

MANGALORE, 10th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north, thermom ter 76.

CARWAR, 10th May, 12 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 85, barometer 30-07.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Macnachty, Assistant Surgeon, 28th Regiment, on leave, from Surat.
Drury, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Dublin.
Grant Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on duty, from England.
Mennie, Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Gosling, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to ———.
Harris, Surgeon, 76th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Secundarabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Toulinson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to England.
Blowers, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Malcolm, Major General, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Rose, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hay, Lieutenant, Bengal 19th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Gostling, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, to Madras.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 7.)

C. D. Macleau, Covenanted Asst. to Collr. and Mag. Chingleput, is granted 6 months' leave on sick certificate.

C. H. Clark, Uncovenanted Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, Mysore is granted 6 months' leave on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, Actg. 2nd Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey, for six months, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. W. B. Leggatt, Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, preparatory leave from 2nd to 6th May 1872.

Mr. J. N. Graigner, Supt. of P. W. Stores and Workshops, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr. Henry Richard Farmer, to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot during the absence of Mr. Knox on leave or until further orders, to join at Vellore forthwith.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt. M. Fawkes, of H. M.'s 80th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, for employment on the Personal Staff of H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse.

The services of Capt. V. E. Law of the Genl. List, Cavalry, Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, 2nd Regt. L. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment as Offg. Asst. Commr. in Ajmere.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt. F. E. West, of the S. C., on furlough on medical certificate for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Major C. F. J. Skottowe, of the S. C., is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from the 11th to the 19th April 1872.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Major G. N. Stephens, S. C., and Capt. F. Hole, S. C., Asst. Supt. of Police, arrived at Madras on the 3rd May 1872.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified viz :—

Major G. M. Payne, 6 months ; Capt. A. C. Williams, 6 months ; Capt. F. H. Vandezee, 6 months ; Capt. F. A. Stoton, 6 months ; Capt. G. B. Cherry, 6 months ; and Capt. J. T. McGoun, 6 months.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz :—

Capt. L. W. Hale'ead, 28th March 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May	13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,,	20	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	June	1	3 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	May	13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Anna each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	May	13	Friday	Sept.	6
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	13
,,	,,	27	,,	,,	20
Friday	,,	31	Monday	,,	30
,,	Jun.	7	,,	Oct.	7
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	14
,,	,,	21	,,	,,	21
,,	,,	28	,,	,,	28
,,	July	5	,,	Nov.	4
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	11
,,	,,	19	,,	,,	18
,,	,,	26	,,	,,	25
,,	Aug.	2	,,	Dec.	2
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	9
,,	,,	16	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	23	,,	,,	23
,,	Aug.	30	,,	,,	30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

					At 3 P.M.
Monday	May	20	Tuesday	Oct.	8
,,	Jun.	3	,,	,,	22
,,	,,	17	,,	Nov.	5
,,	July	1	,,	,,	19
,,	,,	15	,,	Dec.	3
,,	,,	29	,,	,,	17
,,	Aug.	12	,,	,,	31
,,	,,	26	,,	1873.	
,,	Sept.	9	,,	Jan.	14
,,	,,	23			

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

					At 3 P.M.
Monday	June	1	Monday	Sept.	21
,,	,,	29	Tuesday	Oct.	29
,,	July	27	,,	Nov.	14
,,	Aug.	24	,,	Dec.	14

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHITTY—May 7th, at Brighton, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Chitty, H. M. Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JOYNT—May 6th, at Rutnagiri, the wife of C. Joynt, M.D., of a daughter.

PEARSON—May 1st, at Marine Lines, the wife of Mr. T. W. Pearson, C. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOOPER—May 6th, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon W. R. Hooper, of a daughter.

ORCHARD—April 25th, at Meerut, the wife of Major M. Orchard B. S. C., of a daughter.

THORNTON—May 1st, at Kamptee, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Thornton, Commanding Artillery, Nagpoor Force, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

IN the magnificent panegyric which he pronounced upon himself just before the close of his Indian career, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen summed up his claims to the gratitude of the people of this country in the following description of the results of his labours to complete (for little now remains of the work for his successor to do) the codification of the law of India :—

"When all this is done, the statute-law of India will be, after all, a very small matter. I do not believe that it would fill more than four or five octavo volumes, even if all the Acts of Parliament relating to India, and all the Acts of the subordinate Legislatures, were taken into account ; and the really essential part of the whole system would be included in some five or six Acts, which any person of moderate industry might acquaint himself with in a year's study. A young man coming out to India, who knew really well the Penal Code, the Succession Act, the Contract Law, the two Procedure Codes, the Evidence Act, the Limitation Act, and the Acts of the Province to which he was attached relating to land revenue, would know more than nineteen Barristers out of twenty know when they are called to the Bar, and it would all be contained in a moderate-sized octavo volume. The most difficult of these Acts, by far—the Succession Act—he would probably never have occasion to use at all ; and by far the greater part of the two Procedure Codes consists of matter as to which he would only want to know how to refer to it ; the larger part of the Limitation Act is a mere index. There are parts of the Contract Law of which he need take little notice, and the same remark applies to parts of the Evidence Act. I do not think that to require a man to acquaint himself fully with the other enactments mentioned is to lay upon him any very heavy burden."

This is a delightful picture of the simplicity, clearness, and brevity of the new law of India ; and we are not inclined to dispute its substantial accuracy, though the men whose business it will be to learn the contents of Mr. Stephen's "moderate-sized octavo volume," and who cannot all be expected to possess the quickness and vigour of intellect by which the late Law Member of Council is distinguished, will probably find it not quite so easy a task as he imagines to acquire by a few months' study a perfect mastery of all the laws regulating the administration of justice in India. Even, however, if the young magistrate makes himself quite familiar with the text of the law books, it would be a dangerous error to assume that this knowledge by itself can qualify him to fill successfully the office of a Judge. Mr. Stephen himself does not overrate what his codes can do towards making a man a good lawyer. He does not sympathize in the least degree with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in his unrighteous exultation over an Indian Evidence Act which seems to Mr. Campbell to raise the most ignorant blockhead on the Mofussil Bench to the level of the ablest lawyer from Westminster Hall. Mr. Stephen is a lawyer ; and he knows that no amount of cramming with neatly-expressed maxims can supply the place of good judgment, natural ability, and careful training. Indeed, in his speech on the Indian Contract Bill, he went out of his way to give a deserved rebuke to those self-sufficient Anglo-Indians who think it a clever thing to sneer at the pedantry of Westminster Hall, for he reminded the Council that "the deliberate opinions of English Courts, formed after elaborate argument, and made with reference to numerous and varied precedents, form about as good a guide as to what is just and equitable as is to be had." It is by the light of these judgments that the new Indian codes must always be interpreted ; and we may hope therefore that learning and talent will still hold their own in our Courts of Justice. A code, if well put together, may be a good thing in itself ; but we must not exaggerate its importance. It is, at the best, a collection of definitions ; and how many definitions are there about the correctness of which men do not differ in opinion ? It is generally allowed that two and two make four, and that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another ; but beyond these two elementary truths—and even these are supposed by some of our officials to admit of qualification in India—what proposition is there which can be so stated as not to excite controversy ? What success has ever attended the efforts of the most ingenious and learned divines to prevent misunderstandings and discord by expressing the whole faith of the Church in articles of doctrine so plainly worded that but one meaning could be put upon them ? And Mr. Stephen is a dogmatist in law as the framers of the Thirty-nine Articles, for instance, were in religion. His logical, well-balanced, scientific intellect is impatient of speculation in any shape or form ; everything that is obscure seems to him irrational ; and he apparently believes that it is possible to settle all social and political problems by means of formulas which may often contain only half-truths. When, therefore, he admits that all codes ought to be revised once at least in every ten years, he after all makes an inadequate allowance for those diversities of opinion on the first principles of things which burst the bounds of all formulas.

Take, by way of illustration, the maxim which Mr. Stephen had the audacity to lay down in the preamble of the Punjab Tenancy Act of last year, that all land in the Punjab is Crown land, and the State the true proprietor of the soil. This mischievous and untrue doctrine, which is repudiated by every writer who has taken pains to study the question impartially, and which Mr. Stephen must have taken on trust from his official colleagues, will not, from the mere circumstance of its embodiment in an Act of the Legislature, commend itself any more to popular acceptance. The conviction, to which the natives are slowly awakening, that the denial by the State of the right of private property in land is the principal cause of the poverty of India, will not be shaken by a dozen laws embodying the faith which the Government would like to see prevail.

What settlement, again, of a political problem of the deepest interest has Mr. Stephen effected by passing the measure which gives jurisdiction over European British subjects to up-country magistrates and judges ? It was enough, seemingly, for Mr. Stephen, to see that there was something anomalous in the legal position of non-official Europeans in India ; straightway, he set himself to work to alter it, without considering that the English Empire in India is itself the greatest anomaly under heaven. No evidence was given that a change was urgently called for ; there were already in existence stringent laws to put down European vagrancy ; and Mr. George Campbell, the most eager advocate of the "levelling down" policy, insolently avowed in a State paper that *he* wanted the law of Criminal Jurisdiction altered because he has a bitter antipathy to Englishmen outside his own service and would like to reduce them to the level of natives. Mr. Stephen accepted the commission ; and, though he shrank from giving every native magistrate in the interior the power to imprison Europeans, this is the logical and necessary climax of those changes in the *status* of Englishmen in India of which we have now seen the beginning. To illustrate what we were saying just now of the difficulty of giving clear definitions, we may point out that under the new Criminal Judicature Act it will often be far from an easy matter to determine whether any one charged with an offence is a European British subject or not. "The expression," we read, "means in this Act"—

"All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

"The children and grand-children of any such person by legitimate descent."

It is obvious that this definition excludes the third generation of English settlers in India, though there may have been no inter-marriages with natives of the country ; and it may be some consolation to many persons who have hitherto called themselves European British subjects, and who were alarmed at the prospect of being debarred by the Duke of Argyll's decree from entering the service of the Queen, to know that they are, after all, entitled to the privileges of natives, and may be considered eligible for office under the Government. Still, this relief will barely satisfy them, we should think, for the loss of an Englishman's right to be tried by a jury of his countrymen. We must apologize for venturing once more to mention that bugbear of clever officials—trial by jury. We know that every young gentleman who has been six months in the Civil service has a justifiable contempt for the ridiculous old institution on which our poor ignorant forefathers set so much store ; but we must make the humiliating confession that we have still a sneaking kindness for it, because we believe we might find it of use in time of need. Lord Napier of Magdala, too, we are happy to find, is still old-fashioned enough in his politics to agree with us in regarding trial by jury in India as a security for the rights of Englishmen. His lordship is more liberal in one respect than the Strachey-Campbell set, for it is curious to remark that these self-sufficient Civilians, who want to stamp out the pride of caste in English outsiders, have had the incredible meanness to induce Mr. Stephen to gratify their own prejudice against native members of the Covenanted Civil Service by disabling them from exercising the jurisdiction which is to be entrusted to every English disciple of Mr. Campbell who looks upon all un-official Englishmen as "loafers or dishonest tradesmen." Lord Napier justly contends that natives who have been educated in England for the Civil Service, and who are to

AN ULTIMATUM FROM BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by the report of the last Bench meeting that Mr. Hope spoke of "providing for the Bandora sidings." I should like to give Mr. Hope a bit of advice if he will accept it from so obscure an individual. Let him be contented with the snubbing he received at the hands of Mr. Souter for trying to carry his point with a high hand and over-ride the law as laid down by Mr. Green, and not compel the Bandora people to produce *their* counsel's opinion as to the legality of turning Bandora into a pest-house.

Though we cannot compare Bandora with Bermondsey, let him read an article in Punch headed, "A Case for drying odorous Fish."

I would warn the Bench to beware how they allow Mr. Hope, their servant, to commit them to a course of procedure, which will cost the ratepayers more money than they will save by all Mr. Hope's cheeseparing; for, I assure you, Sir, the community of Bandora, though small, is united and determined; and will fight this matter to the utmost. If it should go against us on the original side we'll appeal, and if any further mode of procedure be open we'll take it, and if beaten there we'll still hope against Hope.

I am surprised that no Justice has asked Mr. Hope what he intends doing in this matter or spoken to him about his journey to Bandora; for he was discovered at Santa Cruz with all that is learned in the engineering line. What for? Only to come back to his old resolve and go on with the Bandora sidings?

I hope at the next Bench meeting some Justice will stand boldly forth on this question. We have not a Justice living at Bandora or we should have made a noise in the house ere this.

Let those who fear the sweepings will come to us look forward to next month, and trust that Milton was right when he said

"Where no Hope is left is left no fear."

Yours, &c.,
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

Bombay, 10th May.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(Special Report from Our Own Reporter.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

At to-day's sitting,

Mr Harrison, Controller General in the Financial Department of the Government of India, and Mr. Gay, the Deputy Controller General, were examined. The former gentleman had been under examination before; the latter, as he stated, had received instructions from the Government of India to give effect to certain requests of this Committee, had prepared certain papers, and brought them from India. The examination to-day had reference to the accounts of the Government of India for the year 1870-71, and in particular to the items of expenditure. The item of "repayments and allowances, refunds and drawbacks £356,431" was stated by Mr. Gay to include payments under the head of land revenue, forests, excise assessed taxes, customs, salt, and stamps (total £199,070); post office, law and justice, police, marine, education, and miscellaneous (£96,431); and drawback under customs (£60,930.) The refunds on account of land revenue, amounting to £72,050, were chiefly owing to erroneous collections, and were paid as the result of appeals.

Mr. Harrison (examined by Mr. Ayrton the chairman)—The item "revenue charges £3,089,682" includes the cost of collection of the land revenue £2,422,856, of forest revenue £373,349, and of excise £293,477. The first of these three items includes £1,607,199 on account of the superior officers—the Collectors and Deputy Collectors—and their establishments. By "establishments" I mean the clerks and the subordinate revenue establishments throughout the districts, and I include contingent expenditure connected with these establishments. With regard to the provinces immediately administered by the Government of India, there is an increase in the charges under this particular heading, of £1,587 as compared with 1856-7. In Oudh there is an increase of £7,438. That province was in 1856-7 a new acquisition. The increase there is owing to a revision of the scale of salaries carried out in 1865. This revision had reference to Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah. I understand it is the wish of the Government of India to acquaint the Committee with the reasons for the alteration, in a communication which they propose to make immediately. The reasons were of course communicated at the time to the Secretary of State. In 1864 the subject of the great difference existing between the salaries in the different provinces was brought to the notice of the Secretary of State. Service in the better-paid provinces was preferred and the proportion of civil servants in the provinces administered by a mixed commission was in consequence too small. This was the case in Oudh, where the administration was provided for partly from the Civil Service and partly from the military service. At the same time the crowding of Civilians had produced a stagnation of promotion in the N. W. Provinces. This was pointed out, and also that in the provinces first mentioned—and particularly I think in Burmah and Assam—the salaries attached to the Deputy Commissionerships were too low for the duties. The Deputy Commissioners in these provinces were military, and if the revision were extended to officers of that class it could not fail to involve very considerable increase of expenditure. In consequence of this representation, the necessity for a revision of the scale of pay was recognised by the Secretary of State who observed in regard to it that H. M.'s Government did not think it necessary to fix any maximum of increase, but that the state of the finances obviously required that no avoidable expense should be incurred; at the same time it was considered a matter of paramount importance that the servants of Government should be adequately remunerated for the services they had to perform. In consequence schemes were prepared for a revision of the scales of salaries in the several provinces—that is, the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and including Assam and the Chota Nagpore Division. In Oudh it raised the pay of the district officers to an average of £1,900, but I find the effect is not the same in every province. In the Central Provinces the average pay appears to be something less than £1,700, and in the regulation province of Bengal I think it is almost exactly £2,000. In Burmah, it is between that of Oudh and that of the Central Provinces. These differences, I think, have been dependent on the number, the object having been to afford an equal prospect of promotion. In Oudh there are 12 deputy commissionerships, in the Central Provinces 18; and I presume it was considered desirable, where there was the lower number, to have a somewhat higher average remuneration in order to secure about the same prospect to each. Before the revision there were of the 12 Deputy Commissioners in Oude, four at £1,200 a year, four at £1,440, and four at £1,200. The present scale is four at £2,100, four at £1,900, and four at £1,600. The dissatisfaction arose from the existence of a higher scale in the N. W. P. There, there are 27 Collectors at a salary of £2,700. There has been nothing done to reduce those salaries to the standard of the other provinces. The total increase, as compared with 1856-57, is £289,379. That applies to the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burmah, and what are known as the non-regulation districts of Bengal, viz., Assam and Chota Nagpore. In the N. W. P. there is very little change. The figures show an increase of £22,000, but that is for the most part nominal, £20,000 of it representing the charge made by the Post Office for official postage, for which there is nothing corresponding in 1856-57. In Madras there is an increase of about £37,000, but there has, in fact, been a saving in that Presidency in the cost of establishments, as far as salaries are concerned, compared with 1856-57. The salaries of collectors and assistant collectors have increased in the total about £15,000, but that was not due to any increase in the scale of remuneration. The cause of it is an increase in the number of assistant collectors. A large number of young men were sent out. But in the establishments under the collectors there has been an actual saving, the cost being in 1856-57 £193,000 and now £185,793. In 1856-57 the number of junior civil servants was 22, in 1870-71 it was 54. In Bombay there has been an increase of £156,842. Under the head of salaries there has been no change, beyond an increase of £16,000 due, as in the case of Madras, to a large number of junior civilians having been sent out. The principal cause of the increase in Bombay is not to be found in the salaries but in the action of the Government in commuting the claims of village officers who held lands on service tenure. The service has been dispensed with on payment by the Government of five-sixteenths of the annual value of the land held, and the duties have been provided for by paid servants of the Government. This accounts for an additional charge of £60,000. The hereditary holders now pay revenue for the land instead of performing the duties. There is included in the increase in the Bombay Presidency a charge of £20,000 for official postage. This is nominal. There has been an increased outlay for the travelling expenses of collectors and other Government officers who have of late years been required to be very much more in motion than was the case in 1856. In 1856-57 the revenue derived from what are called revenue service lands amounted to only Rs. 12,000, and in 1870-71 it amounted to Rs. 2,14,000. The net increase of £239,379 in salaries in the provinces previously mentioned is an increase on a total of £1,317,000.

Mr. Fawcett—According to the figures you have given the increase has been about 16 per cent. ?—It has.

What were the aggregate land revenue and the cost of collecting it in 1856-7, and what are they now?—In 1856-57 the aggregate land revenue was slightly over £18,000,000, and in 1870-71 it was £20,620,000. In the former year the entire cost of collecting was £2,087,000; in the latter £2,423,000.

Ought not part of the charges under law and justice to be fairly included in the cost of collecting the revenue?—The salaries of the district officers generally are divided into halves, one-half being charged under revenue charges, and the other under law and justice, the officers being termed magistrates and collectors. But they are concerned in the collection of other parts of the revenue besides that from land—excise, for example—and the assessed taxes.

By Mr. J. B. Smith—The expenditure I have been speaking of includes the salaries of large numbers of officers who are not Europeans. In Madras there is £233,000 paid to natives—of whom there are 10,000—as against £122,000 paid to Europeans. Amongst the deputy collectors there are 50 natives.

Do the native deputy collectors receive the same rate of salary as the European?—Yes.

Will you state the percentage of the cost of collecting the land revenue in 1856-7 and in 1870-71?—In 1869-70 it was 10·3. In 1870-71 it was 11·741.

Sir T. Bazley—Do collectors give security for the payment of collections?—The district collector, as far as I am aware, gives no security.

Do the subordinate collectors?—I think in every case.

The Chairman—You mean that in the Civil Service the officers do not give any security beyond their covenant?—I think that is so.

Sir T. Bazley—Have there been any defalcations?—I do not remember any instance.

Do you find the native collectors as prompt and active as Europeans?

Mr. Gay—No natives in the Civil Service have yet risen to the grade of Collector.

The Chairman—The hon. member means, I think, the subordinate officers.

Mr. Harrison—They are, as a class, less trusted.

Are there defalcations on their part to any extent?—Not to such an extent that it is an embarrassment to Government.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice—What amount did you refer to when you said, in answer to the hon. member for Brighton, that there was an increase of 16 per cent. ?—I referred to the increase of £239,000 on £1,317,000, which is the amount of the charges for collector's salaries and establishments on account of the collection of land revenue.

Mr. Eastwick—Do you think there would be a sufficient number of civilians to take up all the appointments in the non-regulation provinces so that it would be unnecessary to employ military officers?—The number of military officers in civil employ is, I think, larger at the present moment than it has been for some years.

But do you think there are sufficient civilians to take up the appointments?—No, I think not.

Can you tell us the exact number of civil or revenue appointments held by military officers just now?—No, but I can get it.

Is it the case that a number of civilians are receiving pay and discharging no duties?—I find from the accounts for 1870-71 that in the Presidency of Bombay there was paid as allowances to civil servants out of employ the sum of £46,800, which represents payments to officers who rendered no service. The payments were to officers who had returned from furlough in England, and for whom on arrival there was no immediate employment available.

If military officers were not employed would there be room for them? Is it not the fact that Government employs the military officers because it gives them comparatively very small pay? For instance, have you never heard of an officer getting Rs. 250 a month for discharging the very same duties as a civilian who gets Rs. 850?—No doubt the provinces where military officers are employed have been administered at a less cost than others.

With regard to this great increase of civil servants in the Madras Presidency, was it occasioned by any extension or lapse of territory?—There was no cause of that kind in operation. I presume the additional officers were asked for by the Madras Government, and that the estimate may have been in excess of immediate wants, the requirements of two or three years in advance being probably taken into account.

Sir T. Bazley—Do the military officers receive two salaries?—No, only one. Their entire pay is set down as for the civil duties they are actually performing.

Mr. Fawcett—I think your figures show that the average salary of the native in the land revenue establishments is £20 a year and that of the European about £1,200. Taking Madras as a typical case, is there not a single native employed there as a Collector?—No.

Not a single native employed on the average salary of the European?—That is not absolutely the case. I find that on the establishment of the Madras Board of Revenue there is a native officer with the salary of £1,200.

I understand that no one would be employed as a Collector unless he is in the Civil Service?—That is so.

And the Collectors are those who enjoy this high scale of salary?—Yes.

Has not every conceivable obstacle been thrown in the way of natives getting into the Civil Service, whatever their abilities, and of their enjoying these high salaries?—I think not. The great obstacle exists in England in regard to admission.

They must come to Europe?—It is essential.

Would you get over the difficulty in any degree by offering prizes and scholarships to enable them to pay their expenses?—That is not a subject I know anything about specially.

Were not arrangements passed, when the scholarships were discontinued, for admitting natives into the Civil Service directly in India?—I cannot give you any information on the point.

Can you, Mr. Gay?

Mr. Gay—No, I'm afraid not.

Sir C. Wingfield—While Civil Servants are, so called, out of employ, they are really very often employed as acting for absentee officers, and do as much work when so employed as ever they did?—That is so, but the charge in that case would be greater for the office than it would otherwise be, for in the accounts the whole payment to the officer is set down as for the office in which he is acting. If an officer holds one office substantively and acts in another he would ordinarily receive the full salary of the lower office and 20 per cent. of that of the higher; and if he had no substantive appointment he would receive an "out-of-employ allowance" and also half of the salary of the office in which he is officiating.

But it does not follow that this amount of "out-of-employ allowances" in the case of Bombay represents money paid to men who are actually useless?—I think it does in that case represent money paid to men who did nothing for it.

But it is enforced idleness?—No doubt.

Is it not that these men are not employed because they are not fit to be employed?—By no means.

Do not military officers employed in the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, get precisely the same pay as civil servants similarly employed, the different payments due to them being consolidated in a lump sum?—That is so.

And when they go out on leave they have the benefit of the same furlough rules?—Yes.

Therefore there is no economy at present in employing a military man rather than a civilian in these provinces?—I think the question was rather as to the adoption of the scale of remuneration in force in these provinces.

But there is no economy at present in employing the military officer instead of the civilian?—No.

Sir C. Wingfield—When Oudh and the Punjab were annexed, it is true that the great object was to conduct the administration on the most economical system possible, and that in addition there were not a sufficient number of civilians ready to occupy all the posts in the administration. It was necessary therefore to employ military men and a certain number of civilians, and very young men, among the latter class, were offered appointments in these provinces which to them, although the rate of pay was less than for the same offices in the North-West Provinces, was still considerable promotion. For a long time those civilians were very contented, but when they found that officers of the same amount of service had risen to the higher grades in the North-West Provinces and were getting greater salaries than they, they became discontented.

Mr. Harrison—I am not acquainted with the motives of the Government of India in making the revision of 1866.

Sir C. Wingfield—The object of employing military officers was partly to work cheap, and partly because there were not civilians enough.

Sir D. Wedderburn—In estimating the advantages of employing military or civilian officers, do you take into consideration the loss to the public from the services of these military officers being withdrawn from the regiments to which they belong?

Mr. Harrison—Their services would always be available on occasions of emergency, and in the meantime their cost as military officers is saved to the State.

But as a matter of fact the military officers have lost all acquaintance not only with military affairs but with the men whom they would have to command?—In the Punjab campaign of 1847 a considerable number of military officers employed in civil appointments in Assam and elsewhere were re-called to their regiments.

I always thought that consequent want of acquaintance was the fault and weakness of the system?—No doubt their efficiency as military officers may be somewhat interfered with.

Sir J. Elphinstone—Did Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock suffer in efficiency by being so employed?—I presume the defect of the system can hardly be judged by specially selected instances.

After some unimportant evidence in regard to other items of expenditure, the examination of the witnesses was adjourned.

BOMBAY.

DENGUE FEVER AT BROACH.—We see from the *Broach Wartman* that dengue fever has made its appearance at that station.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, will sit in the Appellate Side of the High Court to-day to deliver judgments in certain cases.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute will be held this evening, in the Reading Room of the Institute, at 3-30 P.M., instead of 4-30.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a Hindoo girl, aged about three years, fell from the second storey of a house in Camateepoora. She was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a man named Motiram Yesso to pay a fine of ten rupees, for assaulting one Raghoo Bhickajee.

THE GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY AT JOONAGHUR.—We observe that 15,512 patients have taken advantage of the above dispensary from its opening, which was on the 1st July 1870, till 31st December 1871.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* suggests the advisability of a Parsee Orphanage in Bombay, to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

ROBBERY.—A native paper states that a few days ago a number of thieves entered the house of one Trioumdas, a weaver by profession, residing in the talooka Mahatur, in the Kaira collectorate, and robbed him of about Rs. 2,000.

THE EX-JAM OF LUS BEYLA.—The ex-Jam of Lus Beyla, who was brought to Bombay from Ahmednuggur on Sunday, visited H. E. the Governor on Thursday. Being a State prisoner, he was sent by the Police Commissioner to Government House in charge of Mr. Inspector Collelo.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—James Shea, an European, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month Mr. Spencer, third judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of 599 cases. In 545 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 24 for defendants, and nonsuits were entered in 30 of the cases. In 63 of the cases professional gentlemen were engaged. Of these, 1 was a counsel, 18 attorneys, and 65 pleaders.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The members of this club reproduce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the very successful play of "Goolnar the Chaste," to be followed by a farce. It was performed on Wednesday last for native families, and those who were present at the performance appeared to be delighted with what they saw and heard.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—To-night, at their own theatre, this experienced company of Parsee amateurs reproduce the Hindustani play entitled, "Khoorshed, worth her weight in Gold," which has been performed on previous occasions before crowded audiences. The performance will be followed by a novel exhibition, we are told, of flying and singing fairies."

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, William Isaacs, a seaman of the ship Persia, was charged with committing an assault against the person of John Mason, second mate of the ship. The prisoner began to be abusive yesterday morning, and gave complainant a severe blow in the presence of the captain of the ship. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

ACTION FOR WAGES.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, Pestonjee Merwanjee sued the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 300, being the amount due for wages as store delivery clerk for the month of December 1870, and also for the months of January, February, March, and April 1871. The plaintiff appeared in person; Mr. Peile, junior, represented the Company. His Honor upon the evidence gave a verdict for the defendants with costs.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Fitzgerald and three other seamen of the British ship Celestial Empire were charged before the Senior Magistrate with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.—William Waller and Peter Schaltz, seamen of the ship Mars, were charged with a similar offence. The first prisoner, who expressed his willingness to do duty, was sent on board. The second prisoner was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

FABRICATING FALSE CHARGE.—A native woman named Samabaee appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Thursday and obtained three separate warrants of apprehension against Hayeem Yacoob, Ellias Hajee Yoosabjee and Bamian Dhondjee, whom she accused with falsely charging her with an offence punishable with death, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such a charge. The prisoners were apprehended the same day, and were placed yesterday before the magistrate on the above charge. The case was postponed *sine die*, and the prisoners were bound over to appear when called on.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.—On Thursday last a Burmese, apparently of the age of about twenty-five years, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, and stated that he had lately come to Bombay from Ava, and that he had determined to embrace Mahomedanism, and requested the magistrate to give him an order to enable him to do so. The magistrate asked him what religion he professed formerly, and his reply was that he was a Buddhist. Mr. Dosabhoy informed him that under the British Government he had full right and liberty to act according to his conscience; and that if he preferred to embrace Mahomedanism or any other religion there was nothing to prevent his doing so. The applicant stated that he feared being molested by evil-doers for seeking his own door to salvation through Mahomedanism, and if the magistrate authorized him to change his religion all would be right. The magistrate replied that he could seek any door for his salvation without any order from him. The applicant left the Court perfectly pleased to find that he would be allowed to have his own way.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP WATERLOO, 835 tons, Captain W. O. H. Holland, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (March 22nd) with a cargo of 13,417 bags rice and 143 bundles gunnies.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TANJORE, Captain Johnson, arrived yesterday from Hongkong (April 18th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr. J. S. Jyve and Mr. Collins. From Galle—Mr. Beaton.

THE S.S. WHITBURN, 797 tons, Captain W. Cassap, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,557 bales cotton, 629 bales wool, 375 cwts. hemp, 328 cwts. jute, 595 cwts. coir yarn, 829 cwts. galls, and 200 cwts. horns.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Major Ross, Captain Brown, Mr. J. H. Sligh, Mr. Cotton, and Thornburn. For Bussorah—Mr. A. A. Husson. For Gwadur—Mrs. Syed Alvee, and 95 deck passengers.

THE following passengers yesterday sailed per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Aretusa, Captain L. Inchiostri:—For Trieste—General Sir Geo. Malcolm, K.C.B.; Lady Malcolm; Miss Malcolm; Captain Chas. E. Blowers, 10th Regt N. I.; Mrs. Blowers; Rev. H. Batsch; Mrs. Batsch; Mr. Adolf Schaer; Mr. Burchhole; Mr. F. Melosch; Lady Malcolm's maid servant; and Mr. Mallite.

She took the following cargo:—6,023 bales cotton, 9 cwts. cardamoms, 48 cwts. cloves, and 113 cwts. coffee.

LIST of passengers who proceeded yesterday by s.s. Petersburg to Liverpool:—

Mr. Hart; Mrs. Hart and three children; Mrs. Coates; Mrs. Ashburner, two infants and ayah; Mr. D. Ager; Mr. Ager and three children; Master Ward Ware; Major Poole; Dr. Tomlinson; Mr. J. W. Smyth; Mr. J. H. Bell; Mrs. Bell and child; Mr. Jas. Davies; Mr. Thos. Drake; Mr. Robt. Adams; Mr. James; Mrs. James; Mr. Sanderson; and Mrs. Sanderson.

She took the following cargo:—6,621 bales cotton, 1,183½ bales wool, 1,084 cwts. hemp, 1,500 cwts. galls.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION—12TH MAY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 122 and 349.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 180, 300 and 11. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 125.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 200, 122 and 320. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 123 and 160.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 121, 123 and 336.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertory as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 45, 1-5, (Tune, Colchester—No. 76.)
Hymn 59, (Tune, St. Cuthbert—No. 318.)
Hymn 119, (Tune, Duke Street—No. 13.)
Anthem—"Now unto Him."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 121, (Tune, French—No. 94.)
Hymn 107, (Tune, Hollingside—No. 300.)
Paraphrase 48, 6-9, (Tune, Glasgow—No. 96.)
Anthem—"I Make a joyful noise."

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.
To close on the 31st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to
THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

WUDWAN EXTENSION OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Currey, Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Captain White, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, with Mr. Mathew, Chief Engineer, Mr. Richmond, Deputy Chief Engineer, Major Payne Barras, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Carroll on behalf of the Railway, and Mr. Geddes, of Glover and Co., the contractors, formally inspected the line from Veerungaum to Wudwan.

Upon the completion of certain "essentials," which may take about ten days to carry out, it was considered that the line might be opened for traffic by the 20th instant, the date upon which the contractors were to have it ready for opening. This length is forty miles, and has taken seventeen months to construct. The permanent way with girder bridges was laid telescopically, at a rate rather over half a mile per day, along the greater portion of it.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CARWAR TO HUBLI.

THE following letter, dated 25th ult., has been addressed by the Government of India to the Duke of Argyll, K.G., Secretary of State for India:—

My Lord Duke,—On despatch No. 33-R. dated. 25th March 1871, I explained to your Grace the condition of the surveys for a proposed railway from Carwar to Hubli. On the 5th May 1871, in our despatch No. 42-R., we reported that the Government of Bombay expected to be able to submit the complete detailed project by the middle of August 1871, and we have now the honor to forward copies of our subsequent proceedings regarding this railway.

2. In November 1871, we received from the Government of Bombay, plans, estimates, and reports in connection with the railway from Carwar through Hubli to Gadak, and the papers which accompany this despatch afford detailed information regarding the length of the railway, the gradients, curves, important works, and probable cost. We have not thought it necessary to forward the numerous and bulky drawings which we have received, but enclose, as being sufficiently explanatory, a copy of the published map, on which the general route has been marked, with copies of the plan and longitudinal profile of the railway.

3. The general character of the works which must be undertaken, in order to carry a railway up the western ghauts to a level of 2,200 feet above the sea, was known from earlier reports, and your Grace will be pleased to learn that the difficulties, formidable as they still appear, after a very careful examination of the country, are proved to be less serious than they were at first thought to be. But, however well chosen the route may be, this railway must constitute one of the most difficult engineering works under contemplation in India. It has ghaut works extending over twenty-four miles. It has an ascent and descent to cut off a long spur that runs down to the sea on the bank of the Gungahilli river, and short stretches of the sea-shore are to be passed. One unbroken incline of 1-40 will extend for nearly four miles, with curves of 330 feet radius. The grades below the ghauts may be reduced to 1-80, while above the ghauts nothing better than a ruling gradient of 1,100 can be expected.

4. The estimate was framed by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Shaw, and the Bombay Government, before sending it on, obtained the opinion of Mr. Forde who made additions for rolling stock, and Mr. Forde's total for the whole line was £841,558, or £5,818 per mile for 144½ miles. The Bombay Government were not satisfied that this estimate would cover all probable outlay, and they have, therefore, named £900,000, or about £6,230 per mile of railway to include all charges, except what may be incurred at Carwar itself. They add £100,000 for improving Carwar Port, and they express their conviction that the total outlay will be approximately one million sterling.

As there seemed to be a diversity of opinion as regards the sufficiency of the estimate, we directed our Consulting Engineer for State Railways to examine the country, and Mr. Molesworth, after talking over the greater part of the line, and after conferring with the officers who were engaged on the survey, believes that the railway may be constructed within the amount named by the Government of Bombay. Ninety lakhs is therefore, in the opinion of all the engineers who have examined the country, a full estimate of the cost of a metre gauge railway from Carwar to Gadak.

6. Much uncertainty naturally exists as to the probable receipts from such a railway. In the year 1869, Colonel Trevor, R.E., reported that in his opinion 85,000 tons of goods would be annually conveyed over it. This estimate was framed on the belief that 25,000 tons of ordinary goods would be conveyed upwards and 25,000 tons downwards, and in addition 35,000 tons of cotton would be exported. At the rate of threepence per ton per mile, this would yield a gross revenue of £918 per mile annually. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Shaw, has made an estimate of the net profit which may be expected after the local and passenger traffic receipts are included, which is considered by the Bombay Government to be too sanguine, they think that, with all allowances, they have a fair prospect of a return of eight and one-third per cent. on a capital of £900,000, and believe that this prospect justifies the execution of the line.

7. Taking into consideration the fact that Carwar will, if the railway be made, be the outlet of a rich cotton-producing country held under ryotwaree leases on the eve of termination, we may expect to receive an increase of land revenue to the extent of one and a half lakhs of rupees annually. But it is difficult to decide how much may be attributable to the railway, and we are, therefore, unwilling to admit this probable enhancement of the assessment as a strong argument in favour of the railway. A serious drawback to the immediate prospect of prosperity of the proposed line lies in the existing direction of trade, for Carwar is not at present the port where the produce of the Southern Maratha Country leaves India. The trade is now concentrated at Compta and Vingorla, but it is probable that the natural advantages of Carwar will soon make themselves felt.

8. We confidently submit, however, that a strong case has been shown in favour of the construction of the railway from Carwar to Gadak, and we expect that extensions will be eventually made from the neighbourhood of Gadak to the east, north, and south, but for the present we confine ourselves to the main line from Carwar to Gadak, and we believe that this railway offers financially a better prospect of return than most of the undertakings about to be commenced. We commend the project to your Grace's attention, and solicit early permission from Her Majesty's Government to put the work in hand.

THE "LADY OF LYONS" AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IT may have been that the announcement that Sir Philip Wodehouse would patronise the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday night caused it to be filled in every part with a sparkling crowd of ladies and gentlemen, who made the dingy old place actually look respectable and life-like; but had they been able to project themselves three hours into the future it would have needed no such inducement to make them attend, for they would have foreseen a performance so delightfully fresh, so much above the dramatic pabulum to which the Bombay public are generally treated, that they would have missed it upon no account. Bulwer Lytton has filled many a young heart with delight, enthusiasm, and a highly poetic conception of love by his charming play, "The Lady of Lyons;" and on Thursday night when the exponents of his beautiful thoughts and sentiments, for fervour not unworthy Romeo or Juliet, were Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, an audience acknowledged his magic influence for the hundredth-thousandth time. These performers—though undoubtedly fit for work in the higher regions of the drama—would have had their talents restricted to what exercise could be found for them in diettish commedicttas, and would have been unable to present such a play as "The Lady of Lyons," had it not been for the assistance of a new society, that of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic, which, from what we have now seen of the capabilities of its members, promises a store of pleasure to its friends and the public. With the same assistance, we hope Mr. and Mrs. Bennee will favour us before they leave Bombay with another performance of a full-sized drama. A different play would be preferable, but even though it were Lord Lytton's popular "Lady of Lyons" over again, we are sure no one with any taste for good acting and the legitimate drama would withhold their patronage.

When the new Governor entered, the whole of the people in the Theatre rose and cheered him. He seemed pleased with the frankness of his reception, and bowed to the several parts of the house. He was accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Doane and Admiral Cumming, who took their places to the right and left of him. Certainly it would be unnecessary to detail the plot of the play, and all that can be done is to compliment the performers on the skill they displayed from the taking up to the laying down of their respective parts. The professionals did not tower so much above the amateurs as some had fancied they would; but this only shows how well the whole play was put upon the stage, for Mr. and Mrs. Bennee were admirable as *Claude Melnotte* and *Pauline*. The heroine was tender and pathetic, and kept rigidly on the safe side of demonstration. In the cottage scene, where *Claude Melnotte* tells her the fraud by which she has married not a prince as she imagined, but merely a gardener's son, her acting was very powerful, and afterwards when her soul had become touched by the nobility which ruled the heart of her lowly husband, when she resolved to love the widow Melnotte as her own mother, to abandon the gay palaces of Lyons for the poor cottage, to scorn the ready divorce and throw in for ever her fate with the man she had learned to love so vehemently, she rose to the occasion and took the plaudits of the house by storm. Afterwards, when in the crisis in her father's fortunes, *Beaussant* the schemer was likely to triumph and obtain the hand which had oftentimes repulsed him, she threw much pathos into her pourtrayal of her circumstances and led finely up to the part where her husband appeared and rended the deed of divorce which would have separated her from him for ever and given her to *Beaussant*. Base, gentlemanliness, sonorous elocution, and a nice appreciation of the text, were the characteristics of Mr. Bennee as *Claude Melnotte*. When he was the village enthusiast, confiding his passion for the lady of Lyons only in his poor mother; when he was, by the trick of *Beaussant*, introduced to the notice of the object of his adoration as a prince, under which disguise he wooed and won her; when he was reproached by Pauline for the deceit he had practised; when he resolved to follow the bucket of the drum; when he came back as the triumphant hero, General de Mourier; he acted like one who had made the part the study of many years. Most beautiful was his enunciation of that enchanting description given to *Pauline* of the residence his love would induce his fancy to provide her with. The fond interrogation, "Say dost thou like the picture?" is always answered in the affirmative by more than Pauline, and on this occasion the picture was so liked that each sensuous line could have been willingly re-listened to. *Mons. Beaussant*, the bitter disappointed, had a brusque and burly representative in "Mr. George," who had his words well remembered and his actions well prepared to suit to them. *General Damas* was left to the charge of "Mr. Owen," and how he acquitted himself of his task the hearty applause of the spectators proved. "Mr. Owen" is evidently at home in the buskin; he dressed very appropriately, and in his action he was original and unconstrained, while his elocution was much to be commended. There are many more deserving names to notice, but our limited space forbids a full expansion of their merits. "Mrs. Jacques," thou wert slightly over-powdered, and wert not always at home in a chair, yet thou madest a good figure as *Madame Deschappelles*, and thy acting was subdued and characteristic; "Mrs. de Montmorency," we liked thee much as mother to *Claude* for thy extreme naturalness; landlord of the Golden Lion, we salute you; *Glavis, Gaspar*, officers, servants, and notaries, thou didst all well. But of thee, Mr. Edwardes, as the father of the beauty of Lyons, how shall we speak? Paternal feelings such as thine are not for the criticism of the world; thy gray hairs are sacred; the deep-seated wrinkle on thy brow inspireth but inexpressive awe; thy emotions were so deep that they came not to the surface in thy acting.

H. E. the Governor remained till the end of the third act, and he and Admiral Cumming complimented the players by appearing to enjoy the performance greatly. When they left, the audience again stood and cheered; and even the band threw in its quota of goodwill by playing, from some vague idea of appropriateness, "The Marseillaise" and "God Save the Queen." The Governor's presence in the Theatre gave great satisfaction to every one; of late years the gubernatorial inclination has not been much in the way of patronage of the drama, and old inhabitants cannot recollect when Sir Seymour Fitzgerald came among the dramatic public and took his seat in the first row of our miserable theatre. Sir Philip Wodehouse would see how insufficient the place is for a city like Bombay, and, though his hands may now be full of propositions for improvements, it is possible he may do something towards Bombay securing a decent Thespian temple—even his going to the place twice or thrice so as to make theatre-going fashionable would be worth much to get a theatre worthy of the city; and a better theatre argues a better run of performers, for it is owing to the discreditable condition of our only place for this description of amusement that opera singers who charm the people in Calcutta, and actors such as Mr. Lewis can bring together, will not deign to illuminate our histrionic firmament, which, full of mediocre stars, is only flashed across occasionally by a man like Heller or such clever performers as Mr. and Mrs. Bennee.

THE "HABEAS CORPUS" CASE.

JAMES W. T. WILSON v. MINNIE WILSON.

THIS case, in which the applicant, an Eurasian clergyman, by obtaining a writ of *habeas corpus*, required his wife to shew cause why she should not deliver up to him his daughter Annie Elizabeth, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Dr. Dallas, paupers' attorney, appeared for the applicant. Mrs. Wilson was represented by Mr. Macpherson, who deserves great credit for having voluntarily taken up the case of an undefended woman, she having stated in Court on a previous occasion that she had not the means to pay for legal advice.

Mr. Pigot said that, before the wife was allowed to allege anything against the applicant, she must establish

Excellency with another officer (now living) was refused admittance to him although they called on public business. His Excellency could not help fearing that if that gentleman had to sentence a European the sentence would have been a hard one. In another case a magistrate was personally concerned and endeavoured to bring the case on for trial in the Court of his own station, presided over by his brother magistrate, where local feelings were naturally in a state of irritation. His Excellency had mentioned these instances to show that it was not expedient to entrust a magistrate with these extended powers, considering the extreme severity of the punishment of imprisonment to Europeans in this country. His Excellency thought it might be assumed that military law was severe enough. But the commanding officer of a regiment who seldom attains that position under twenty years' service, and often not until a much longer period, and is an officer of long administrative experience, could only sentence a soldier to imprisonment for twenty-eight days. A regimental court-martial, consisting usually of five and never less than three officers, could only sentence to forty-two days imprisonment. His Excellency, therefore, did not see why a magistrate of only a few years service should have power to inflict a sentence of imprisonment for so long a period as three months, on his own unaided judgment. In making these remarks he desired to guard himself against being thought to under-rate the value of the Civil Service to which the magistrates belong. His experience during many years' service had enabled him to verify the high opinion expressed by his hon. colleague Mr. Stephen of the Civil Service, which His Excellency had been associated with under circumstances that had enabled men to appreciate their high honour and rectitude and their devotion to their duties. His Excellency had the highest respect and regard for the Civil Service of India, and believed that it was unsurpassed by any similar body in the world. His Excellency trusted that he should not be misunderstood because he objected to an extension of power which might fall into the hands of young magistrates who were placed under circumstances not tending to develope a mature judgment. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief observed that his hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman had spoken of the experience of magistrates; but His Excellency was informed that magistrates of only two or three years might be invested with the full powers of a magistrate and justice of the peace on passing the necessary examinations. With reference to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis that the provisions were directed against the lower orders of the European population, His Excellency would observe that a fine of Rs. 1,000 was not a punishment which might be said to be directed against a poor man, but rather against the higher classes of Europeans.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., has given a cup, value Rs. 500, to be run for at the next Bangalore races, by all maiden Arabs.

A rather severe outbreak of cholera a short time ago caused the coolies on two or three tea-estates in the Darjeeling Terai to run away. Prompt medical aid, however, the local paper tells us, has put matters all right again.

General Abbott in a few days gives over charge of the Agency of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, which he has had charge of since August 1868, to Mr. Joseph Harrison, the Chief Engineer, who will retain charge of the agency until the permanent agent is sent out or appointed by the Home Board. Mr. Charles Stone, C.E., on his way out from England, where he has been absent on leave, is to officiate as Chief Engineer during Mr. Harrison's appointment as Officiating Agent.—*Lahore Correspondent of Pioneer.*

The Punjab Traction Engine.—The traction engine, the same that was tried on the Simla and Umballa road, has broken down. Some weeks ago it sallied gaily forth from Shadera, with the view of reaching Wazeerabad, laden with a lot of material for the wire tramway proposed for the salt mines; but it had scarcely gone a couple of hours when it came to an ignominious standstill, and could only be induced to move thereafter by means of bullock power. It is now undergoing further repair at Wazeerabad, and it is asserted that it will be soon all right again, and answer the expectations of its constructors and projectors considerably better than expected. This, however, remains to be seen. Past failures are certainly against a prosperous future.—*Ibid.*

Vakeels' Fees.—Itis rumoured that the Chief Justice of the High Court has in contemplation the preparation of a table of fees for the Vakeels or Pleaders practising in the Appellate side of the said Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

Changes of Government Offices at Calcutta.—It has been almost decided that the Bengal Office is not to be removed to the premises at Alipore to make room for the Agricultural Department, as was reported sometime ago. The Home and the Agricultural Departments, as well as several other public offices, will probably be removed from Chowringhee to Loudon's buildings (Spence's Hotel) belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Trotter, which has lately been purchased by Government at a cost of about seven lacs. On the removal of the Appellate side of the High Court to Calcutta, the building at Alipore now occupied by it is to be reserved for military purposes, probably for the Military Lunatic Hospital as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief.—*Ibid.*

Welcome Verses to the New Viceroy.—The following is a translation of the Sanskrit welcome verses addressed to His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook by Raja Kali Krishna, Bahadur:—"His Excellency the most illustrious Lord Northbrook has been appointed by the Queen to the Viceroyalty of India, and we, Her Majesty's liege subjects, very respectfully welcome His Excellency with an offering of these humble lines, and entertain a fervent hope that he, with prudence, will rule us wisely, and raise deserving men to honour; and we earnestly pray to God that sound health and happiness may be bestowed on His Lordship and on his noble family; and we also pray for his prosperous sway over this great Empire."—*Englishman.*

Fatal Railway Accident.—Last Saturday night, while Babu Sam Lal Gossain, a member of the well-known family of the Gossains of Serampore, and employed in the Howrah Municipality, was proceeding by the 7-30 o'clock passenger train to Serampore to witness the marriage ceremony of one of the members of his family, he met with an accident which terminated in the loss of his own life. It appears that before the train had quite stopped at the platform, the deceased attempted to get out of the carriage, and in the attempt made a false step, and fell between the platform and the train on the rail. Both his legs from the hip-joints were completely severed from his body by the carriages passing over them, and the unfortunate man died a short time after the accident, before any medical aid could be procured.—*Ibid.*

An Interesting Arabic Manuscript—"The Pilgrimage of Nasir-bin-Khusru," is now being translated by Major Fuller for the Asiatic Society of London. Nasir-bin-Khusru travelled from Balkh on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Jerusalem in the year of our Lord 1047. Some fifty years before the first crusade he had a taste for architecture, and he made a minute examination of all the mosques and temples he saw. Among them the temple at Jerusalem is described, and it has attracted much attention in England, particularly among those who have undertaken the exploration of Palestine. The author will be an excellent guide to those engaged on the excavations in Jerusalem, for, curiously enough, our pilgrim has not only examined the buildings, but has given measurements and localities with some minuteness and as much enthusiasm as any archæologist of the present day could wish. We owe this manuscript to Nawab Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan of Loharu within Delhi territory, well known for his literary tastes, and for being in possession of a very valuable library of oriental literature, from which many valuable materials have been obtained.—*Englishman.*

Concrete Arches.—Captain Beckley, R.E., having reported the successful construction in the Ganjam district of a tunnel arch 6 feet in span with concrete the Government express themselves glad to learn that it is anticipated that arches may be built of this material at Rs. 2 per cubic yard, as a considerable saving will be effected by the introduction of concrete in lieu of brick-in-chunam for arches, the cost of the latter being Rs. 2-13 per cubic yard, and the Government resolve to place Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer from the Reserve under Agricultural to admit of experiments being conducted in the manufacture of concrete. Captain Beckley is requested to afford detailed information relative to the arch built, stating its rise, the thickness of the concrete at crown and haunches, the manner in which the concrete was laid on the centring, the component parts of the concrete, and any other information which may prove to be useful to officers undertaking the construction of arches of concrete. The arch should be carefully watched, and any cracks or flaws which may occur should be reported, and the position of the cracks should be carefully described, and their causes ascertained.

Alligators.—The *Sarawak Gazette* tells us that alligators appear to be very troublesome and dangerous in the Sarawak rivers. At Batang Lupar seven people had fallen victims to these brutes, and in addition, two goats, several dogs, and a full-grown cow in calf had been carried off. At the village of Sebayan seven persons had been destroyed, and at Simanggang three Dyaks had been taken out of their boats by these voracious monsters, whose man-eating propensities were accounted for by the fact that a murrain among the wild pigs had deprived them of their usual prey. An ingenious plan for destroying these reptiles had been devised by some natives, founded on the habits of the animal. It preys generally at night on dogs, pigs, goats, and in fact, anything it can catch, man included, by stealing warily upon them and seizing them with a spring. The larger animals it buries in the mud and consumes by portions, day by day, while smaller ones, such as dogs and monkeys are swallowed outright. Of this latter fact the natives take advantage. They collect a quantity of sea-shells, which they calcine into lime and place within the bodies of dogs or other small animals killed for the purpose. These bodies are then suspended at different spots along the bank of the river frequented by the alligator. The beast, having taken his meat, is inclined to drink, and the result is very effectual.

Mangalore.—The spit of sand between the sea and the backwater immediately opposite to the "Salt Kotars" at Mangalore has quite lately been considerably cut away by the action of the Nettravutty river, and is so much narrowed that if not at once protected from further erosion, the Superintending Engineer thinks it will, in all probability, be breached at this point during the monsoon. Colonel Walker, the Chief Engineer, is, however, of opinion that a breach in the spit of sand between Mangalore backwater and the sea at the point marked as threatened, would not eventually have any evil result, but the contrary. It would in fact result in a restoration of the harbour mouth at a point where, when if was formerly so fixed, the bar was better than it has ever been since, and which is more convenient for the trade of the place than its present position, so much so that at one time an attempt was made to cut through the spit somewhere about the point now threatened. Immediately after the monsoon, in which such anticipated new harbour mouth shall have been formed, steps should be taken, the Chief Engineer remarks, for fixing it in its new position, in the manner pointed out in Mr. Robertson's report. The Goorpoor river gap can be closed up as recommended by him, in due course, with equal facility whether the harbour mouth remain as at present or be shifted further south. The Government concur in the opinion of the Chief Engineer and have directed that it be acted upon.

THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.

(*Pioneer.*)

Our feelings on the whole question are simply these:—We disapprove of Mr. Cowan's undiscriminating execution of the prisoners as distinctly as our pigskin *Friend* of Serampore can do; but, horrible to confess, we hold *that* to be a very little thing compared with the absorbing duty of suppressing rebellion by any means and at any cost. We hold for the supremacy of England *right or wrong*, if there could be any "wrong" in such a case: but since it is the security from without and the order within, which the British rule affords, that is the indispensable prior condition for all progress and all safety in India, all means should seem right to an Englishman that are effective to secure the permanence of British power. In short, we might express our discontent with the action of Government pretty nearly in the language of Joab to David, omitting of course the words rendered inappropriate by the change in social habits:—"Thou hast shamed this day the faces of all thy servants which this day have saved thy life, and the lives of thy sons and of thy daughters, and the lives of thy wives and the lives of thy concubines, in that *thou lovest thine enemies and hatest thy friends*." And without pretending that the remainder of the lesson admits of literal application, there is enough analogy in it to deserve the serious meditation of our rulers. "Now therefore arise and go forth and speak comfortably to thy servants: for I swear by the Lord if thou go not forth there will not tarry one with thee this night."

(*Madras Times.*)

We may sympathise with Mr. Cowan on his fate, but it is of the utmost importance that officers entrusted with the power of life and deaths should be made to feel their heavy responsibility. Mr. Cowan, being guilty of illegality as well as indiscretion, suffers adequate punishment; and Mr. Forsyth, having acted with great indiscretion, is removed to employment where the opportunity for committing similar mistakes is not likely to recur. We should have rejoiced exceedingly had the circumstances permitted the Government to acquit these officers of blame, but undoubtedly they acted with the best intentions; but the circumstances being what they are, we think the Government of India is to be commended for taking decided steps to vindicate the national honour, sorely compromised by the sad errors committed by Messrs. Forsyth and Cowan.

THE CYCLONE.

On Monday last the Master Attendant of Madras authorized batta to be issued to the lascars who were saved from the wrecks till such time as they can make their way to their respective districts. The syrangs of the native vessels have been requested to look after them.—*Madras Athenæum.*

We find that one of the dhonies that had been wrecked is again afloat, having been towed out. The wrecks of the other vessels are lying pretty nearly as they were on the day on which the disaster occurred. The business of removing such goods as are on board the wrecks is being carried on. Arrangements are being made to have a communication between the disjointed portions of the pier. One rope has already been fastened, and when another is similarly passed over the gap passengers will get over in a cradle. From enquiries that have been made at the Master Attendant's office, it has been ascertained that the crews of the nine English vessels that were wrecked, not including the commanders, numbered 26, and that of them 194 were saved and twelve men and one captain, the commander of the Ardbey, were lost. There were twenty native vessels wrecked, and the total number of their crews was 462. Of these only 6 lives were lost. Three baits lascars, who were on duty on one of the native craft, also perished. There are now said to be upwards of 150 sailors in the Biden Home and about 20 in hospital. Eight of the men of the Hotspur left yesterday by the steamer Viceroy. The body of a European seaman was found at Esplanade on Monday last. The corpse could not be identified, and was buried.—*Madras Times.*

AFFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, 22nd April.—The following information has been given by an arrival from Bokhara:—

"About four thousand packages of tea are lying in different *serais* in Bokhara. China tea, which was formerly sold from eight to one hundred and twenty tillas per shaira, is now sold at forty and fifty tillas. Hindoostanee tea has also become very cheap; that is, from seventy tillas it has fallen to thirty-two and twenty-two tillas per shaira. As the roads to Oorgunge are closed, all the merchants with their tea and other goods are lying at the different stages."

23rd.—The Amir ordered Mirza Janfur, the officer in charge of the Cabul Customs, and Mirza Mohamed Hussun, to leave for Charikar to receive Mohamed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, and to escort him to Cabul. No one believes as yet about the Governor's coming. Various rumours are current regarding his leaving Turkistan.

24th.—The following intelligence from Candahar has been given by an arrival from there:—

"It was reported in Candahar that the party who went to Seistan to have the boundary affairs settled were unsuccessful, and that they were to return to Shikarpore via Candahar. It was also reported that Syud Noor Mohamed Shah, who accompanied General Pollock as a guide, was taken from the Amir, had been killed. The Beloochees and Afghans of several places situated out of the jurisdiction of the Amir have spread a rumour that the British will march against Seistan."

25th.—The Amir desired an official belonging to the Customs to order the merchants who had brought goods from Peshawur to show them to the Amir first, in order to see if any of the articles would do for the lance-bearers.

The Amir asked Nezir Hoosain if the lances ordered for the cavalry had been purchased at Peshawur? 'Not as yet,' replied the Naib. The Amir then ordered a letter to be sent to the Agent at Peshawur, telling him if he could not get the lances there, he was to go to Umballah and purchase them.

26th.—The Amir desired the Naib Sipah Salar to examine the muster roll of the troops who had gone on furlough to see if the whole had returned to duty. If any of them had deserted, their relatives would be mulcted in two years' pay for each deserter.

The Amir ordered the Naib to see that the new troops were paid regularly, and that they were not put to any inconvenience.

27th.—The Amir ordered the Kotwal of the city to have the Chahta, which fell down a few days ago, repaired as soon as possible, and the roads in the bazaar to be cleared.

In consequence of the scarcity of grain people are suffering. Several complaints have been presented by the sufferers, but in vain, as the only reply the Amir gave was that he could not do anything until the new crops had been garnered.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and superedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, April 18)

Japan.—A terrific fire has occurred at Yeddo. There were destroyed 17 Government offices, 287 Government houses, 80 temples and churches, 4,752 dwelling houses, stores, &c, being a total of 5,119 buildings destroyed. 29,272 people were burnt out, and the space burnt over consisted of 41 streets in the different districts. The loss is estimated at 1,514,900 dollars.

There were eight men killed, 67 persons wounded, 65 of the number being firemen. The late Tycoon has been restored to rank. The Japanese are taking active steps to be represented at the Austrian exhibition. The native Government have issued a stringent regulations respecting silkworm eggs.

China.

A testimonial has been presented by the foreign community of Chinkiang to the Ex-Taotai of that port. The Emperor's marriage is to come off on the 16th October. H. M. gunboat Cockchafer is to be surveyed, being believed to be very rotten. The Rinderpest has disappeared from Shanghai. Ting Pao Tsing is to succeed Tseng Kwo Fan as Viceroy of the Kiang. Baron Richthofen has been heard from at the capital of Szechuen. The Taotai of Chinkiang has issued a formal notice that Chinese may now avail themselves of transit passes. Shanghai real estate is said to be improving. The China and Japan Marine Insurance Co. has declared a dividend of 12 per cent., besides bonus of 11 per cent on business contributed. A native newspaper is to be started at Shanghai. No further news of the missing boat of the Peiho. The local examinations at Shanghai have just concluded; 200 students passed. The revision of the Prussian treaty with China is talked of.

Hongkong.

Sir Richard MacDonnell left for Europe by the French mail of the 11th, a public dinner having been given to him by the community on the 9th; and H. E. Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived on the 13th, and was sworn in as Governor the same day. The revenue of the colony for 1871 was dlrs. 844,417.85; expenditure dlrs. 894,208.34. The late Governor of Macao, and the late Lieut.-Governor of the Philippines left by the same steamer as Sir R. MacDonnell. The master of the Doon, recently lost on Bombay shoal, has been reprimanded by a Marine Court. M. Chappedelaine is appointed French Consul at Canton. The steamer Halloong, reported lost, has been got off, and is now in dock. Very successful amateur theatricals have been given by the local A. D. C. A monument is to be erected to the late Govr. Amaral, murdered in 1849, near Macao. An address was presented to the Rev. F. S. Turner by the native Christians on his leaving Hongkong on the 3rd inst. Laudatory addresses, as also a memorial against the Coolie trade, were presented by the Chinese to Sir R. MacDonnell on his departure. The Club Lusitano has passed a resolution to dissolve. A Chinese newspaper under native conduct has been started at Hongkong. The cable between Hongkong and Shanghai was cut on the 6th instant; 1½ miles are missing; the ends have been picked up, and were spliced yesterday.

REPORTS ON THE BOMBAY JAILS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1872.

Read Annual Reports of the Inspector General of Prisons on the Bombay Jails for the official year 1868-69, and for the calendar years 1869 and 1870.

Resolution.—The following is a review of the annual reports of the Inspector General of Prisons for the year 1868-69, 1869, and 1870, embracing a period from April 1, 1868, to December 31, 1870. During those 33 months the appointment of Inspector General was held by Dr. Wiehe from April 1, 1868, till May 12, 1869; by Mr. Daniell, C.S., from May 13, 1869, till July 14, 1869, and by Dr. Cruickshank from July 15, 1869, till November 14, 1870, when Dr. Wiehe on his return from England resumed charge of the office.

2. There has been a progressive increase in the number of prisoners admitted into the Jails during the years under report. Excluding transfers from one Jail to another, 12,520 prisoners were received into the Jails during 1868-69. In 1869 the number rose to 14,883, of whom 12,219 were persons actually convicted when admitted into Jail, and 2,664 were under-trial prisoners. In 1870 there was still further increase, though not so large proportionately as that of the previous year. The total number received in 1870 was 15,367, consisting of 12,857 convicted prisoners and 2,710 committed to stand their trial. The daily average numbers of the prisoners in the Jails during the years under report were respectively 5,948, 6,378, and 6,969. The increase in the numbers of the prisoners in 1869 and 1870 is probably attributable mainly to the rise in the prices of food during those two years. When there is a scarcity of food and prices consequently rule high, the lower classes from whose ranks chiefly the Jail population is recruited are put to considerable difficulty to earn an honest livelihood by following their ordinary occupations, and are tempted to resort to petty crimes as the means of obtaining what by legitimate methods they cannot expect with greatly augmented labour procure. In proof of this may be cited the fact that the increased prison population in 1870, as compared with 1869, was in great measure due to the increase of crime in Sind. In that province alone during the year 1876 the number of admissions into Jails was 791 larger than it was in the previous year, the numbers being respectively 3,222 and 2,431, and this very material increase was certainly owing to the prevalent scarcity of food and the exceptional high prices which obtained throughout 1870 in Sind.

3. The proportion of the female to the male prisoners still continues small though it increased slightly in 1869 and 1870 as compared with the relative numbers in the previous year. In 1868-69 the females admitted into Jails constituted only 5·1 of the entire convict population, in 1869 they amounted to 5·8 of the entire prison population, and in 1870 to 6·2.

4. The number of civil prisoners received into the Jails fell from 2,784 in 1868-69 to 2,623 in 1869, but rose again in 1870 to 2,788, almost identically the same number as in 1868-69.

5. It is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease in 1870 as contrasted with 1869 in the numbers of juveniles of both sexes under 16 years of age admitted into the Jails. In 1869 the number so admitted was 688, composed of 552 males and 36 females, whilst in 1870 only 438, or 150 less (of whom 30 were females) were sent to prison. It is to be remarked that in both years by far the largest number of admissions was into the Aden Jail. In 1869 the number of juveniles committed to that prison was 198 or more than a third of the total number for the whole year throughout the entire Presidency, whilst in 1870 it amounted to 82, or nearly one-fifth of the aggregate number for the whole Presidency. In the vast majority of cases the juveniles sent to Jail were sentenced to very brief terms of imprisonment, and it would probably be better alike for themselves and for society if instead of being sent for a few days to Jail, where in so short a space of time they can learn nothing and only run the risk of being contaminated by even a brief contact with older offenders, they were summarily punished under the provisions of the Whipping Act, and discharged at once after receiving a few stripes with a rattan. A Reformatory for juvenile offenders sentenced to long terms of imprisonment was established at Poona at the close of 1870. The progress made in, and the results of the working of this Reformatory have already been reviewed in Government Resolution No. 942, dated 28th February 1872.

6. There was a very marked falling off in the number of Europeans imprisoned in the year 1870, as compared with that in the preceding year, in the Bombay Presidency Jails (excluding the House of Correction and the Common Jail). In 1869 the number admitted into the Mofussil Jails was 267, of whom 219 were sent to the Aden Jail, and 39 to the Kurrachee Jail, whilst in 1870 it decreased to 69, 39 of whom were committed to the Jail at Aden, and 20 to that at Kurrachee. The large number of Europeans sent to these two Jails is due to the fact that Aden and Kurrachee are sea-port towns. Few Europeans are imprisoned in the upcountry Jails, as with the exception of Poona, where three cells have recently been constructed for the reception of prisoners of this class, there is no suitable accommodation in the District Jails for European convicts. The number of Europeans admitted into Jails during 1868-69 is not ascertainable from the statements appended to the report for that year, which it may here be remarked are in accuracy, minuteness of detail, and general statistical information, far inferior to the statements contained in the reports for the two following years. It is, therefore, impossible in many respects to institute a comparison between the returns for 1868-69 and those for 1869 and 1870.

7. The number of under-trial prisoners (including those who remained from the close of the previous year) in 1869 was 2,336, and in 1870, 2,902. Of these in 1869, 1,301 were convicted and sentenced, and 1,317 were released on trial, whilst in 1870, 1,310 were convicted, and 1,393 released. The results therefore for both years do not vary much in either year, about one-half being convicted and one-half discharged on trial. It should, however, be noticed that though these are the general results for the entire Presidency (excluding the town and island of Bombay), the results for the province of Sind, taken separately and alone, are far more unfavourable. In 1869, 96 per cent. of the prisoners committed for trial in Sind during the year were tried, but only 34·3 per cent were convicted, and 61·7 per cent. were acquitted, whilst in the rest of the Presidency 90·4 of the prisoners committed were tried, 51·5 per cent. were convicted, and 38·9 per cent. released. Again, in 1870, in Sind 56·9 per cent. of the prisoners committed to Jail and tried were released, and only 36·6 convicted, whilst in the rest of the Presidency of the 93 per cent. of the prisoners committed for trial who were tried during the year 50·6 per cent. were convicted, and 43·4 per cent. acquitted. The number released on trial in Sind bears therefore a much larger percentage to the number imprisoned to undergo trial than it does in the rest of the Presidency. These figures would show that a large proportion of the persons thus sent to Jail in Sind pending their trial before the Courts having jurisdiction were committed to prison on wholly insufficient evidence, and it may not unreasonably be presumed that in many instances owing to the want of care, acumen, and discrimination on the part of the committing Magistrates, grave injury must have been caused to innocent persons.

8. The Satemeats No. III. (Judicial) attached to the reports for 1869 and 1870 are of considerable value as showing the length of the terms of imprisonment to which the convicts were sentenced. From these statements it appears that of the 18,034 convicts in the Jails during the course of the year 1869, 9,385 (or more than one-fourth) were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month and under, 2,746 to terms of more than one and not exceeding three months, 2,947 to terms of from three to six months, and 3,183 to terms of from six months to one year. 10,578 of the convicts, or considerably more than one half of the total number were therefore imprisoned for terms varying from a few days to six months only. In 1870 of the 19,385 convicts in the Jails in the course of the year, 4,445 were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month, 3,108 to terms of from one to three months, and 3,686 to terms of more than three but not exceeding six months. Thus 11,239 convicts or 7-12 of the entire number in 1870 were sentenced to half a year's imprisonment or less. Taking the shortest terms of imprisonment, those for a period not exceeding one month, it appears that sentences of this nature were in 1870 comparatively most frequent in the Surat, Khandeish, Tanna, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and Kaira districts, and in Canara, and fewest comparatively in the Shikarpoor, Hydrabad, Sattara, Kullaghee, and Dharwar Collectorates and in the Panch Mahals. Of the 1,318 prisoners in the Surat Jail during the course of the year 1870, no less than 593 were sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less, whilst of the 1,569 prisoners in the Shikarpoor Jail during the course of the same year only 13 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month. These are the two extreme cases. The Inspector General draws attention also to the fact that in the Guzerat Jails the large majority of the inmates have been sentenced to much shorter periods than the prisoners confined in the Jails of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. This however may be more justly attributed to the more trivial nature of the offences committed than to any undue leniency on the part of the magistracy in Guzerat. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment only was, in 1869, 1,001, and in 1870, 1,069. Sentences of simple imprisonment were more frequently awarded in the Tanna and Ahmedabad districts. Regarding simple imprisonment Dr. Cruickshank writes—"If this form of imprisonment is intended as a punishment it certainly has not that effect on the native of this country, and I have no doubt that on his release he is, if anything, a worse character than on his admission." This form of punishment, should not frequently, or except for special reasons, be awarded, but it must also be borne in mind that in exceptional cases owing to the deformity, age, or infirmity of the offender, it would be both harsh and impolitic to inflict a sentence of rigorous imprisonment.

9. The number of re-convictions increases slowly but steadily from year to year. In 1868-69, 658 persons who had previously been in Jail were again convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, in 1869 the number of persons re-convicted rose to 1,037, and in 1870 it still further increased to 1,175. Of this latter number 718 had been in prison once before 227 twice before, and 160 more than twice previously. The percentage of persons re-convicted to the total number of prisoners has also gradually increased. In 1868-69 it was 3·5, in 1869, 5·8, and in 1870, 6·1. As remarked, however, by the Inspector General of Prisons, these figures are probably far below the real numbers. The information regarding previous convictions, if any, has as a general rule to be obtained from the convicts themselves when received into Jail, and unless the newly admitted prisoner did accidentally happen to be recognised as an old offender by the Jailor or one of his subordinates, he has only, supposing he has previously been convicted, to deny the fact, and his assertion in the absence of any proof to the contrary must be accepted as true. Habitual criminals, such as professional thieves, pickpockets, bamtiahs and sunorias have for the most part no fixed habitat in during the greater portion of the year, but wander about from district to district earning a dishonest livelihood. When apprehended, convicted and sent to Jail they generally declare at the same time their innocence and their previously unblemished character, fearing that if they admitted former convictions they would be subjected to severer labour and increased restrictions. They probably have never been in that particular Jail before, and consequently are not identified as old offenders by the Jailor and his establishment.

The Inspector General suggests that the police should aid the goal authorities in registering former convictions, and should furnish them with a "statement of the former convictions, habits and occupation of each prisoner." The suggestion should be acted upon and the police directed on a convict's removal to Jail to give the prison authorities such information regarding his antecedents as they may be in possession of, but it must be borne in mind that in the case of wandering professional thieves and malefactors the police of the district in which they may happen to be apprehended will probably know as little as do the officers of the Jail, and that in the case of habitual criminals belonging to and resident in the district which feeds the Jail, all the requisite information regarding their previous convictions and habits ought to be procurable from the books and registers kept in the Jail itself.

10. The increasing number of re-convictions shows that a convict's existence in Jail is not so irksome, his position is not so unenviable, nor is the labour imposed upon him so severe, as to deter him from again offending after a first (or indeed a second or a third) experience of prison life. He his neither reformed nor prevented by fear of the consequences from again committing a breach of the laws, by a short term of imprisonment. On this point Dr. Cruickshank in his report for 1869 states—"There is no doubt that our prison population, especially in years of scarcity, are better housed, fed, and clothed than the *free* population from which they are recruited. The labour exacted from them is by no means severe, and from those in indifferent health trivial; the consequence is that, under the present system of associated imprisonment, these short-term prisoners enjoy a rest while in Jail in company with others in prime, and generally are discharged in a better state of health than on admission, ready to enter on a new career of crime neither reformed nor punished." These remarks are undoubtedly true, and it would seem clear that until a system of separation at night can be introduced extensively into the Jails, it is needless to hope effectually to reform or to deter from further crime this class of prisoners. The new Jails at Tanna and Yerroda will, when completed, include a number of cells on the separate system, and this will, it is to be trusted, materially facilitate the introduction and the maintenance of a stricter and more severe form of Jail discipline than that which now obtains. Whilst the Jails are as at present managed on the associated system and the accommodation is insufficient to admit of any segregation of individuals, it is impossible to carry out any correct plan of classification, and under any circumstances so long as the posts of Jailors in the District Jails are held by men of the class and stamp of the present incumbents, it will probably be found impracticable to adopt with success the system of classification in any but the large central Jails, where intelligent, highly educated and well-paid officers will, as Superintendents, have to devote their whole time and attention to the prisoners placed under their charge. In the meanwhile it is extremely desirable that all short-termed prisoners should be employed on the hardest, and most disagreeable, and therefore most deterrent, form of labour, such as stone-breaking, grinding meal, working oil mills and similar severe work, necessitating arduous and long-continued physical exertion Deterrent labour is now admitted in both England and India to be the surest means of moral reformation. The following remarks of the Indian Jail Committee of 1864 should be commended to the attention of all Superintendents of Jails—"Labour is the principal means of enforcing discipline in Jails. From it alone is derived the possibility of insisting upon order, punctuality, and that clock-work distribution of time which is as burdensome to the lawless and irregular. One great feature of stringently imposed labour is that whilst it cannot fail to have some moral effect on men of depraved lives it is so peculiarly repugnant to them." If this system is rigorously carried out without any favouritism or caprice by the Superintendent, the Jailors and their subordinates, the result will be that a shorter term of imprisonment will be far more likely to act as a real deterrent to crime than a longer period of confinement under the lax system now reported to exist in some Jails. The magistrates in their capacity as visitors of Jails should promptly bring to the notice of the Inspector General of Prisons any instances in which a judicial sentence of rigorous imprisonment is evaded by the labour being made easy or by the convict being employed upon work which is evidently not of a description to merit the appellation of hard labour. It is to be hoped that the orders issued directing that short-termed prisoners should be allowed diet on the lowest scale compatible with the preservation of their health, that their food should consist of the cheapest and coarsest grains, that the large daily ration of salt granted to them formerly should be materially diminished, and that no indulgences should be granted except on medical grounds, will also prove efficacious in rendering imprisonment more dreaded, and in making the Jails places of real punishment and not merely pleasant resting-places where criminals may recruit their health and energy before growing with increased confidence and vigour their depredations upon society.

11. No outbreak or emeute occurred during the years under report. The returns for 1868-69 contain no statement of the number of prisoners punished during that year for breach of of Jail discipline or of the punishments awarded, but from the reports of the various Superintendents it would seem that as a rule the conduct of the prisoners that year was good. In 1869, 1,005 male and 30 female prisoners, and in 1870, 919 male and 84 female prisoners were punished for breaches of the Jail rules The offences were for the most part of a trivial nature, such as having tobacco or other forbidden articles, or smoking, neglecting to work, and using bad language. The number of females punished in 1870 was nearly three times as large as the number punished in the previous year. The offences committed by them were chiefly neglect of work, quarrelling and making a disturbance. The prisoners confined in the Carwar, Kurrachee and Dhoolia Jails appear to have been the worst behaved, and in those Jails punishments for breaches of the rules were most frequent in proportion to the number of the prisoners. The number of prisoners punished in the Kurrachee Jail during the years 1869 and 1870 was respectively 295 and 242. The number punished in the Carwar Jails during the years 1869 and 1870 was respectively 167 and 100, and the number punished in the Dhoolia Jail during the same years was respectively 84 and 153. On the other hand the punishments inflicted in the Shikarpore, Yerroda and Ahmedabad Jails were, in spite of the large number of convicts confined in those Jails, exceptionally few. At Shikarpore in 1869 and 1870 the number of prisoners punished was only respectively 3 and 15, at Yerroda (with an average daily strength for the two years of 960 convicts) 11 and 37 respectively, and at Ahmedabad 14 and 11 respectively. In 1869 corporal punishment was administered to 693 male prisoners, and was most prevalent proportionately in the Ahmednuggur, Carwar, Kaira, and Dohud Jails. In the last mentioned Jail every offender against the Jail rules, and in the Carwar Jail, 137 out of 161 male offenders were punished with flogging. In 1869 no prisoner, and in 1870 only one prisoner was flogged in the Ratnagherry Jail. In 1870 every breach of Jail discipline was punished with flogging in the Ahmednuggur, Poona, Kaira, Dohud, Surat, and Sind Jails (excluding Kurrachee), and in that year corporal punishment was most rarely resorted to in the Tanna and Kurrachee Jails. Of the other forms of punishment, solitary confinement seems to have been the one most in vogue. As remarked by Dr. Cruickshank, it is to be feared that flogging is inflicted as a punishment more frequently than is either necessary or desirable. Unless severe and well administered, flogging is virtually no punishment. A low caste sturdy prisoner cares but little for a few stripes with a rattan, but a few days' solitary confinement on coje diet would have infinitely greater effect upon him. His stomach feels more than his back. *Magister artium venter*, and by keeping him on low diet and in solitude he may probably be best taught to work and to obey.

12. In 1868-69, 11 escapes occurred, and in 7 instances the runaways were recaptured. In 1869, 12, and in 1870, 18 (including one woman) prisoners escaped from confinement. Four only of the prisoners who escaped in 1869 and seven of those who escaped in 1870, were recaptured. In all three years the majority of the prisoners who escaped ran away from gangs employed on work outside the Jail enclosures, in consequence of the carelessness of the extramural guards appointed to watch them.

13. The number of persons executed was in 1868-69, 43, in 1869, 49, and in 1870, 56. The large increase in 1870 as compared with the two previous years is due to the fact that 19 murderers were hanged in Sind in 1870 as against 7 in 1869 and 8 in 1868-69.

14. The number of prisoners transported beyond the seas during the three years under report was respectively 313, 246, and 108. In this number are included not only persons sentenced in this Presidency, but also prisoners transferred for transportation to the Andamans from the Punjaub and Central India. The material falling off in the number of persons transported in 1870 is attributable to the circumstance that in that year only 26 convicts were forwarded from the other Governments and provinces to this Presidency to be shipped from Bombay. In the preceding years far larger batches had been received.

(To be continued.)

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